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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1781.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

You will oblige many of your Readers, by giving the following Remonstrance to the Honourable Congress a place in your next paper, as it will serve to shew that the Legislative Council and General Assembly of New-Jersey are vigilant Watchmen, and faithful Assertors of the territorial Rights of the United States. C. D.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1781.

To the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,

The REPRESENTATION and REMONSTRANCE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of New-Jersey.

SHEWETH,

THAT the Legislature of this State did, by their representation, dated the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, which was read in Congress, and entered in their Journals on the 25th day of the same month, make sundry objections to, and propose correspondent alterations in the articles of confederation proposed by Congress to the several States in union.

A majority of the said States in Congress did not agree to the said alterations, nevertheless, urged by the then critical state of public affairs, and particularly by the Circular Letter of Congress, dated the 10th day of July, in the same same year, the Legislature did, by an Act of the 20th day of November following, an exemplification of which was read in Congress, and entered in their journals on the 25th of the same month, empower the Delegates of the States to subscribe the said articles of confederation.

That, avoiding unnecessary repetitions, they beg leave, in the most earnest and explicit manner, to call the attention of Congress to these several records, as from them it is clearly understood in what confidence this State waved, for the time, their just pretensions, described in the 6th article of the representation before-mentioned, and postponed every private consideration to the happiness and perfection of the union, well convinced that the time could not be far distant, when every partial and unfounded claim would be equitably and satisfactorily relinquished.

That they saw, with the utmost surprize, an office opened by the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the sale and disposal of lands, which, before and at the commencement of the present war, were confessedly vested in the crown of Great Britain, when, on the plainest principles of the law of nations, of reason, truth and justice, they are become by the revolution vested in Congress, for the use of the fœderal Republic they represent.

That it is the indispensible duty of this Legislature, in justification and defence of the rights of the people, to except and remonstrate, in the most pointed terms, against the disposition of any property under the foregoing description, for the separate emolument of any State.

That they acknowledge no tribunal but that of Congress competent to the redress of such a grievance, as the setting up by any State an exclusive claim to any of the said lands, in whatever part of the union they may be situated; and they see with pleasure, in the proceedings of Congress of the 6th day of September, and 10th day of October last, the faithful and generous efforts made by that honourable body to compromise and adjust differences upon this subject, and have the fullest hopes they will be effectual.

That it is the habitual predilection of this State, that all causes of complaint, jealousy and contest, not only upon this, but every other subject, should subside under the conciliating influence of equity, moderation, and liberal affections (an example of which, on the present question, is furnished by an adjoining State,*) and that it may never become just, to entertain a thought of resorting to other means.

Confiding therefore in the watchful care, the wisdom, justice and firmness of Congress, they assure themselves, that the Republic will be secured against detriment, and the rights of every State in the union strictly maintained.

State of New-Jersey, December 29, 1780.

* New-York.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE magnanimity and prudence of Mr. Laurens in the Tower would reflect honour upon the Confederated States, should he not style *Lord North*, and the other British grandees, HIS LORDS. This is too humiliating; but he is irreprehensible.

An essay, under the title of "No my Lord, but all Lords in the United States of America," was published last summer. The absurd custom of "mylording" the British nobles struck the writer, when Mr. Laurens came here to embark for Europe, to proceed on his embassy. It was then generally hoped by all the friends to our republican system, that our ministers, and indeed all the Members of our Confederation, would no longer be degraded by an unnatural courtesy to our enemies. Unhappily, Mr. Laurens sailed without being instructed to "MYLORD" no man. The multiplicity of business doubtless occasioned the neglect of Congress, although within as well as out of their walls many wished for the resolve—To avoid singularity, our Embassador submits to a custom which he abhors.

Our Delegates, by a simple resolve, would infallibly have "unlorded" the British Peers, *in and out of* Great-Britain, had the illustrious captive been authorized, in his public character, to declare that WE will not "mylord" them. The dignity of his behaviour must have added to the respect with which all Europe beholds our Confederation. It is confidently hoped that the easy and necessary triumph is not lost.

The Delegates who permitted a Freelandic officer to receive *foreign* honours, ought to expiate their offence, by joining in a motion for "unlording" the British grandees. Their constituents are too generous not to accept the atonement with respect.

Our Ally, sensible of the merit of Captain John Paul Jones, wished to distinguish that officer. He offered to him the badge of the Military Merit; an order, instituted in France, under the late reign, to decorate the Protestant officers, as the Roman Catholicks are with the cross of St. Lewis. The Articles of our Confederation not permitting Captain Jones to receive it, the King of France applied to Congress by his Minister for the permission.

Neither that Prince nor his Minister expected that it would be granted. Captain Jones having referred his acceptance to the decision of Congress, and the French Minister applied to them for the permission, we cannot doubt that our Ally and his Minister well understood the Articles of our Confederation, and expected a refusal. But Lewis believed that the refusal itself would prove an additional honour to the recommended warrior, and stand for the test of our scrupulous adherence to the "letter and spirit" of our national compact. He knew that the Freelanders were sufficiently rewarded, when they merited the esteem of mankind, and that they could not consistently accept or wish for any foreign distinctions. The unskillful complaisance of our Congress will be painful to him, when he shall know the sacrifice.

When it shall be known that the permission was with *curious* attention granted, just before the ratified confederation being proclaimed, by what new coined name can the *loyal* Gazetteer of New-York characterize that deliberate and conscientious ante-violation of our fœderal engagements? What shall our Allies—what shall our enemies think of us?

It being evident that they who assented to the permission evidently mistook our Ally's intention, their offence is not beyond the power of forgiveness; but they ought to deserve it.

Their indulgence to Captain Jones, when systematically viewed, is a real injury to that respected officer. He is not blamed; but the assenting Delegates are.—It is their interest, it is their duty to quiet the minds of their constituents, who ought to be jealous. They suspect, and have a right to declare that they suspect the voters for that *illegal* permission wish to acquire *foreign* honours.

The doors of Congress should not be shut up, when œconomical plans, unconnected with state secrets, are debated; for they are summarily, too summarily, mentioned in the printed resolves. The yeas and nays have been, of *late*, concealed from the public. It is improbable that the confederation would have been violated in the case of Captain Jones, had not these evils existed. Let them be remedied.—Let the members who were inadvertently guilty attone for their offence, by proposing or supporting constitutional measures.

A FREELANDER.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1781.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island) March* 10.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, a universal joy was diffused through this town, upon the arrival of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, our illustrious Commander in Chief. At the ferry on Jamestown, he was received by the Admiral's barge and conducted on board his ship, where he was met by His Excellency General Rochambeau, the Admiral, the Generals and many other officers of the army and navy of His Most Christian Majesty in this place. He was saluted by a discharge of cannon from the Admiral's ship, and, on his landing at the Long Wharf in this town, from the north Battery, the whole troops of the garrison were under arms and formed two lines, through which His Excellency was escorted to the Head-Quarters of General Rochambeau, and, in consequence of orders from the Court of France, received all the honours ever paid to the Princes Royal, or Marshal of France, greater than which can be rendered only to the King. In the evening this town and the fleet in the harbour were beautifully illuminated, and the highest pleasure and satisfaction appeared in every countenance. The next morning a committee, appointed by the town, waited upon his Excellency with the following address.

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the Thirteen United States of America.*

SIR,

THE inhabitants of the ancient town of Newport, warmed with the purest sentiments of esteem and respect, beg leave, through their committee, to congratulate your Excellency upon your arrival at this town, the Capital of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations. Permit us to assure your Excellency, that words are inadequate to express the joy which your presence has infused into the hearts of our fellow-citizens. Happily guided by the Supreme Director of the American Councils, your Excellency was placed at the head of their armies: Our gratitude is greatly excited to Heaven for the protection of your Excellency's person through all those scenes of danger and enterprize incident to war, and which your Excellency has sustained with a patriotism and fortitude unparalleled in the page of history.

We will not cloud the festivity of this day by enumerating the scenes of lawless rapine and devestation, which have so peculiarly marked the steps of a tyrannical and rapacious enemy in this town. The thought merely occurs, as it deprives us of affording your Excellency some farther manifestations of our sincere regard.

Suffer us here, Sir, because we know it must give your Excellency a most sensible pleasure, to express the happiness this town has enjoyed with the army and fleet of our illustrious Ally, who have, by the wisdom and prudence of their commanders, as well as their own most zealous inclinations, allied themselves to us, not as soldiers only, but as freinds and citizens. Armed with a most righteous cause, engaged for all that men hold most dear, what blessings may not America, under the auspices of a kind and over-ruling Providence, be led to expect from the future exertions of your Excellency, the military ardour of our American troops, and an army and fleet of a most generous and magnanimous Ally, thirsting for glory, and eager to bleed in the cause of liberty and mankind.

We congratulate your Excellency upon the late signal successes of the American arms by land, and those of our Allies by sea. May the succeeding campaign be productive of the end of all our efforts, liberty, peace and independence to the United States of America, and happiness to all mankind.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,
WILLIAM CHANNING,
WILLIAM TAGGART,
SOMOMON SOUTHWICK, } Committee.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following Answer:

To CHRISTOPHER ELLERY, WILLIAM CHANNING, WILLIAM TAGGART, *and* SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, *Esquires.*

Gentlemen,

AMONG the distinguished honours, which have a claim to my gratitude since my arrival, I have seen, with peculiar satisfaction, those effusions of esteem and attachment which have manifested themselves in the citizens of this town. My happiness is complete in a moment, that unites the expressions of their sentiments for me, with their suffrages in favour of our Allies.

The conduct of the French army and fleet, of which the inhabitants testify so grateful and affectionate a sense, at the same time that it evinces the wisdom of the Commanders, and the discipline of the troops, is a new proof of the magnanimity of the nation. It is a further demonstration of that generous zeal and concern for the happiness of America, which brought them to our assistance: A happy presage of future harmony—a pleasing evidence, that an intercourse between the two Nations will more and more cement the union, by the solid and lasting ties of mutual affection.

I sincerely sympathise with you, gentlemen, in lamenting the depredations suffered by this town, while in possession of the enemy: and heartily join you in those liberal wishes, the accomplishment of which would soon more than restore it to its former flourishing condition. Accept my acknowledgements for the polite and obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate to me the sentiments of your fellow-citizens, and the assurance of my warmest esteem for them, and for you personally. G. WASHINGTON.

Newport, 8th March, 1781.

To the PUBLIC,

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, of his intention of RIDING POST from Philadelphia to Mr. M'Caul's Ferry, on Susquehannah. He proposes setting off from New-London, Cross-Roads, in Chester county, every Monday morning, where any persons who may want letters forwarded to Philadelphia may rely on having them safely conveyed, at the very moderate price of *One Shilling* or the exchange; likewise, he intends setting out from the Black-Horse, Market-street, Philadelphia, every Wednesday, where all persons who may have any commands to favour him with, may depend on due care and attention being thereunto paid, by the public's most humble servant, JAMES BALLENTINE.

CAME to the plantation of John Sellers, in Darby township, Chester county, some time in December last, two brown MARES, the one with a blaze in her face, the other about 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are hereby desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same.

April 4, 1781. WILLIAM MOORE,
ABNER EVANS.

¶

The Independent American. No. V.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

IT were to be wiſhed that what has been ſaid in the preceding numbers of this paper on the decline of our national proſperity, and the injudicious conduct of Congreſs, left us nothing to add on thoſe diſagreeable topics. That unfortunately is not the caſe. The further we carry our enquiry into thoſe things, the more ſenſible we become of the low condition to which we are reduced; and the leſs reaſon we have to be ſatisfied with the management of the public buſineſs. It is evident that our affairs have been for ſome time in a very critical ſituation: that the greateſt wiſdom and vigour were requiſite to reſtore them: and that every prudent meaſure which was propoſed to aſſiſt the deliberative, or to give energy and vigour to the executive part of buſineſs, ought to have been immediately carried into execution.

Obvious as ſuch a line of conduct was, we ſhall preſently have the mortification of obſerving, that there is reaſon to think that Congreſs did not purſue it as they might and ought to have done. I ſhall leave it to you to judge whether it was owing to the difficulty of fixing on what was right that they failed, or to what other cauſe the omiſſion is to be aſcribed. It gives me pain to expoſe the frailties of Congreſs: I wiſh to God there were equal grounds for panegyric. But when there is reaſon to believe that the public intereſt is neglected, and made to give way to private conſiderations: when there is reaſon to think that the only way to ſave our country from abſolute ruin is to ſtrip public meaſures and proceedings of the falſe gloſs that is thrown over them, and repreſent them to you as they really are, that you may know what you have to do, it would be criminal to be ſilent, to miſrepreſent or conceal *facts*, or to ſuppreſs thoſe concluſions which ſound and impartial reaſon warrants us to draw from them. When our country is in danger, when there is reaſon to think that danger is increaſed by the injudicious conduct of Congreſs, it is no time to pay compliments which may further affect the national ſafety. In ſuch a conjuncture, it is our duty to lift things to the very bottom. Congreſs formerly adopted the opinion, "*That the enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments.*——*That the importance of the freedom of the Preſs conſiſts in its diffuſion of liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of government, &c. &c.*---*whereby men are ſhamed or intimidated into more honorable and juſt modes of conducting affairs.*---Theſe maxims indeed are ſelf-evident. Little was it once thought we ſhould ſo ſoon have occaſion to apply them in our own caſe. Let us then avail ourſelves of the right of a free people to enquire into the management of our own affairs. There never was a period in which it was more neceſſary to exert that right. In the exerciſe of it, we ſhould be particularly careful not to be indolently led away by ſpecious pretences and arguments, the common artifice to diſguiſe or juſtify improper meaſures, but to examine things by the teſt of plain ſolid ſenſe, in order to form a competent judgment of them.

When men are too ignorant or too vain to avail themſelves of the experience of others, they generally run into error. To improve on any ſyſtem of conducting public buſineſs, which long experience in different nations evinced to be the beſt hitherto known, is no eaſy taſk; and not to be expected, unleſs by accident, from men who are not well verſed in the buſineſs itſelf. Hence aroſe the eſtabliſhments in the civil and military departments, which do ſo little credit to our genius or judgment. The neceſſity of eſtabliſhing an office for foreign affairs: the diſadvantages of having the buſineſs of the Treaſury, of the War and Admiralty departments, conducted by Boards of *three* Commiſſioners each, and of all the Commiſſioners of a Board being veſted with equal authority, were frequently talked of among members of Congreſs laſt ſummer. So long ago as laſt autumn, theſe matters were taken into conſideration by Congreſs. After further deliberation on the ſubject in the courſe of many weeks, Congreſs adopted the ſyſtem which the wiſeſt nations in Europe had long found beſt ſuited to thoſe purpoſes; that is, to place one man at the head of a department, and to make him reſponſible for the due performance of the various duties of it. All the old Boards were to be aboliſhed, and the reſpective departments to be put under the immediate management of perſons to be ſeverally ſtiled Secretary of the Treaſury, of War, &c. They alſo reſolved, that a department of Foreign Affairs ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and placed likewiſe under the direction of a Secretary. The adopting this ſyſtem gave general ſatisfaction. It was repreſented as a wiſe meaſure, as a proof of the firm determination of Congreſs to prevent the abuſes and miſmanagement which ariſe from incapacity or the want of reſponſibility in executive offices; and to have all the executive buſineſs tranſacted in the beſt manner. The fluctuation which had happened in our councils and meaſures reſpecting finance and the furniſhing ſupplies for the army, and the inattention to naval matters and foreign affairs, had been of no ſmall prejudice to us. This new ſyſtem, it was thought, would procure attention, and give uniformity and ſtability to all thoſe branches of public buſineſs. It would no doubt be productive of many advantages. Every man at the head of a department, after the arrangement of it was ſettled, and had been approved by Congreſs, would ſteadily adhere to it: and being himſelf reſponſible for the conduct of all perſons under him, he would be careful that they did their duty. Congreſs would be relieved of a great deal of the leſſer executive buſineſs, and would be more at leiſure to attend to capital objects: at the ſame time, being the great ſuperintending and controuling power, they would occaſionally inſpect into the conduct of the departments, in order to diſcover whether the perſons preſiding in them acted properly or not. The perſons at the head of the departments, being placed in ſo conſpicuous a ſtation among their fellow citizens, would be induced by every conſideration of public and private intereſt, by the hopes of applauſe and the fear of cenſure, to leave nothing undone in their reſpective offices that might promote the public welfare. The attention of members of Congreſs being divided among a variety of objects, they cannot devote much to any one: nor will the time they generally continue in Congreſs permit them, under the variety of things that come before them, to make any great proficiency in the buſineſs of any one department. But on this new ſyſtem, as the buſineſs of office would become a matter of profeſſion, as the continuance of the party in office would depend on his ability and care, and as his reputation alſo would be at ſtake, every one would take pains to make himſelf a perfect maſter of the buſineſs of his department, and endeavour to execute it in the moſt effectual manner. Beſides the duties they would have to attend to in their ſeveral departments, they might, if they ſhould be men of general knowledge beyond the line in which they act, be extremely uſeful in another capacity; for poſſeſſing among themſelves ample knowledge of every thing relative to public affairs, they might meet frequently together, conſult what ought to be done, and ſubmit their ſentiments to Congreſs. By this means, much time and labour would be ſaved to Congreſs; and the public buſineſs would be carried on with regularity, vigour and expedition.

The utility indeed of this ſyſtem was eaſily to be ſeen. In matters of this kind, truth and ſound policy, when they are not diſguiſed by the paſſions and ſiniſter views of men, are generally pretty obvious. How then hath it happened that a meaſure which was deemed neceſſary, and promiſed to be extremely beneficial, was but partially inſtead of being compleatly executed? The facts are briefly thus. It was intended to appoint theſe four new officers as ſoon as poſſible. Several gentlemen were accordingly put in nomination for the reſpective departments: the elections however were put off from time to time, and at laſt only two were held: one for the Treaſury department: the other for the Admiralty: and a gentleman was appointed to each. In regard to the two other departments, war and foreign affairs, no election was ever held: the filling up the former was deferred until October: and the latter lies dormant.

When a meaſure of great importance is taken by Congreſs, it is always to be ſuppoſed, that where the caſe will admit of mature deliberation, it was firſt duly conſidered. We have ſeen that this new ſyſtem was long under conſideration. It follows then, if a capital meaſure, which was long under deliberation, be adopted and entered upon, and ſhould afterwards be reliquiſhed, *without any alteration having happened in the buſineſs for which the meaſure was calculated* that it was either originally taken up on improper grounds, or was given up for improper reaſons. There cannot in ſuch a caſe, be good reaſons for adopting and entering on a meaſure, and good reaſons alſo for ſuſpending or giving it up: and therefore if it appears that no alteration had happened in the circumſtances of the caſe, that the meaſure was prudent and right, that it would anſwer many uſeful purpoſes, and that no better has been or probably can be ſubſtituted, the relinquiſhing it entirely, or executing it by halves, can only be attributed to improper motives in ſome and inattention in others, whatever ſpecious arguments and pretences may be offered to juſtify the inconſiſtency. Nor is there a medium to elude a plain concluſion: either that the meaſure, *after all the deliberation and care previouſly beſtowed upon it*, was injudiciouſly adopted, or that it was injudiciouſly given up. In either way, there appears a degree of weakneſs that cannot gain confidence, nor inſpire veneration.

To apply this plain reaſoning to the preſent occaſion. In regard to the intended department for foreign affairs, we muſt conclude, either that ſuch an office was neceſſary, or that the alledged neceſſity was a mere pretence: that Congreſs inſtituted an *expenſive* office that was not neceſſary, or that they have delayed to fill up an office which was neceſſary, and ought to have been filled up immediately. With regard to the reaſons and motives in this buſineſs, what other can be aſſigned than that Congreſs either feigned a neceſſity with a view to provide a place for a favourite, or that they have delayed to make the neceſſary appointment for ſome ſuch private reaſon? It does not appear probable that there can be any of a public nature to account for the delay, becauſe the public intereſt required that the place ſhould have been filled up long ago.

The conduct of Congreſs in reſpect to the war department, ſtands on a ſimilar footing, or rather appears more exceptionable. It is clear, that if the Board of War was well adapted to the buſineſs, no alteration was neceſſary: that if it was not well adapted, a better eſtabliſhment could not be too ſoon made. It is evident that Congreſs were convinced of the propriety of aboliſhing the old Board and forming a new eſtabliſhment, or they would not have come into reſolutions to that effect. It is further evident that they thought ſuch a change *immediately* neceſſary, or they would not have appointed a day for the election of a Secretary of War, and put perſons in nomination for the office. Having then ſuch indubitable proofs that they thought the intended eſtabliſhment neceſſary, and *immediately* neceſſary, how are we to account for its not having been immediately ſettled, and for its being deferred till October? Are we to ſuppoſe the motives to the delay were to promote the public welfare, or to ſerve ſome improper purpoſe? Let us however hear the reaſon that was aſſigned for the delay. Perhaps it may throw ſome light on the ſubject. Futile reaſons to juſtify a meaſure, are ſtrong preſumptions of the impropriety of it.

It was ſaid, that if the Board of war ſhould be aboliſhed, and a new eſtabliſhment formed, at that juncture, about the middle of February, it might impede the buſineſs of that department, and thus be injurious to our operations in the beginning of the campaign; becauſe it would be a long time before the perſon who might be appointed on the new eſtabliſhment could be acquainted with all the contracts and other buſineſs of the department. This either ſuppoſes that a very improper perſon, a mere novice in the buſineſs, would be appointed; or gives room to infer that Congreſs believed that no regular accounts were kept of the tranſactions of the Board; that things were in ſo much diſorder and confuſion, that it would be a long while before a ſenſible man converſant in ſimilar buſineſs could ſee his way and act properly; that the members of the Board truſted to memory and not to accounts and memorandums, and were therefore the only perſons who were able to do the buſineſs. If there be any weight at all in this argument, it proves too much: it was a cogent reaſon for an immediate change. On the other hand, it is very certain, that in any executive department where buſineſs is properly tranſacted, and where of courſe regular accounts and returns are kept, a man of ability in buſineſs, having all the means of information about him, may very ſoon become acquainted with the ſtate of the department. It is very extraordinary how ſuddenly conviction ſometimes flaſhes on the human mind! It is very extraordinary that this argument ſhould be ſo very concluſive at the moment it was offered, and that it did not occur and was not advanced before the day appointed for the election!

What are we to think, my fellow-citizens, of theſe tranſactions? Is it reaſonable to imagine that ſuch contrarieties of conduct could ſpring from a pure virtuous principle? That a meaſure which was eligible, which was neceſſary, one day, ſhould, without any change of circumſtances intervening, be improper or unneceſſary ſome weeks afterwards? Whatever may be the motives, inſtability is a diſgrace to public councils; and the councils that are prone to it, are unequal to any arduous buſineſs.

There is ſomething very remarkable in this affair. It is too abſurd to ſuppoſe that Congreſs would knowingly do the leaſt act which might ſerve the enemy. But it is not abſurd to ſuppoſe they may have either been deſignedly led into an act of that kind, or accidentally fallen into it. Neither is it unreaſonable to think, and perhaps the preſent caſe may warrant us to do ſo, that were men in a public aſſembly to ſuffer themſelves to give way to partial conſiderations, to the influence of connexion, friendſhip or enmity, they might ſometimes loſe ſight of the effects which their conduct may ultimately have on the grand object of their attention: that they are not *then* ſo ſenſible of the advantage which may be taken of the beſt men in that temper of mind, to inſenſibly lead them into erroneous meaſures which may be injurious to their country. Whether this is applicable to the preſent caſe or not, I wiſh that members of Congreſs would calmly and diſpaſſionately reflect on what paſſed in regard to the reſpective departments: that they would conſider the tendency and probable conſequences of things, and then aſk themſelves—Whether, if Sir Harry Clinton had a ſecret agent in Congreſs, he could have directed him to act more politically in regard to the intended eſtabliſhment of the War Department, than to get the completion of that meaſure deferred until the concluſion of the campaign? To oppoſe an apparently uſeful meaſure openly, might occaſion diſtruſt: to be for deferring it, could give no alarm. Let them alſo aſk themſelves, whether, in the preſent confuſed and diſtreſſed ſtate of our affairs, the Britiſh Miniſtry could have ſuggeſted any thing in the civil line, except another 18th of March ſcheme, ſo likely to keep up and increaſe our confuſion and diſtreſſes, as the defeating or ſpoiling a meaſure,—that of putting the four great Departments on a proper footing and into proper hands, which was ſo well calculated to give ſyſtem and ſtability to our affairs, to draw forth and combine our exertions, to give regularity, vigour and diſpatch to all public buſineſs? Let them further conſider, and aſk themſelves, what proſpect we can have of a happy iſſue to the war under ſuch management? what encouragement it muſt afford the enemy? what opinion foreign nations muſt entertain of the wiſdom and virtue of our Councils and Adminiſtration? what confidence they will be diſpoſed to place in them?

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, April 6 1781.

Now in the Preſs, and ſhortly will be publiſhed,

A PAMPHLET,

ENTITLED

PLAIN FACTS:

BEING

AN EXAMINATION

Into the RIGHTS of the INDIAN NATIONS of *America* to their reſpective Countries;

AND

A VINDICATION

OF THE

GRANT, from the Six United Nations of INDIANS

TO

The Proprietors of INDIANA,

AGAINST

The DECISIONS of the LEGISLATURE of VIRGINIA;

Together with

Authentic Documents,

PROVING

That the TERRITORY, weſtward of the Allegany Mountain, never belonged to VIRGINIA, &c. &c. &c.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL are requeſted to meet at the ſaid Hoſpital, on Monday, the 7th Day of May next, between the hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon, in order to elect Twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the Year thence enſuing, according to Law.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the Fifth of May next, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, at the Coffee-Houſe in this City, (if not diſpoſed of before at private Sale,)

THAT commodious Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated in Market ſtreet, on the ſouth-weſt corner of Strawberry-alley, containing 14 feet in front on Market-ſtreet, and 30 feet on Strawberry-alley, ſubject to a ground-rent of 9l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; The houſe is three ſtories high, and compleatly finiſhed; with many other conveniencies and advantages of Vaults, Cellars, Neceſſary-houſe, &c. Nothing need be ſaid reſpecting the goodneſs of the ſtand for buſineſs, it being, by every perſon allowed, one of the beſt ſituations in this city. The houſe may be ſeen, and conditions of ſale made known, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes; who will give a good title and immediate poſſeſſion after the ſale.

JOHN LEVINS

Alſo, Will be Sold by Public Vendue;

On SATURDAY, the Fifth of May, at the Coffee-Houſe, at Twelve o'Clock, at noon, (if not Sold by private Sale before,)

That Elegant Houſe, known by the

Name of the BUCK TAVERN, on the Five Mile round, two and a half miles from the city of Philadelphia, with about three acres of choice land, with Kitchen, Sheds and Stables, &c. all of which are in good repair: moſt of the land is made into garden; the whole abounds with fruit Trees of almoſt every kind, well incloſed with a fence made of two inch plank, five feet high. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a fine proſpect of the river Delaware. The whole clear of any incumberance, being fee ſimple. Poſſeſſion and a good title will be given as ſoon as the purchaſe money is paid. For conditions, &c. apply to ſaid LEVINS, in Market-ſtreet.

N. B. The policy of Inſurance has been renewed two years ago; the ſum inſured is Five hundred pounds in ſpecie.

April 4, 1781.

BALTIMORE, *April* 3.

On Saturday last ſeveral veſſels, laden with valuable goods, arrived here from the Head of Elk, having fortunately, and very narrowly, eſcaped the Britiſh cruizers in Cheſapeake, ſome of which preſumed to chaſe them within a ſhort diſtance of our fort at Whetſtone Point, about three miles from this town.

TRENTON, *April* 4.

Thurſday laſt a party of the enemy from New-York attempted to carry off the Honourable Joſiah Hornblower, Eſq; Speaker of the Aſſembly of this State.—They were in the habit of peaſants, and perſonated Jerſey militia. In this manner they came to the ferry nearly oppoſite his houſe in Eſſex county, and called for the boat, which was carried over to them, the people not ſuſpecting their villainy. The ferryman, on his arrival, obſerved G. R. on their cartouch-boxes, and therefore on his return, with ſome addreſs, let the boat fall down ſtream with the tide, in order to give a hint to Mr. Hornblower's family that all was not right. This had the deſired effect; Mr. Hornblower eſcaped out of the back door a few minutes prior to their coming in at the front. Two of the villains purſued him and were taken, the others got off, after making Mr. Hornblower's ſon-in-law, Mr. Cape, priſoner—who has ſince returned on parole.

PHILADELPHIA *April* 11.

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene, dated Camp at Buffalo Creek, March 23, 1781.

"On the 16th inſtant I wrote your Excellency, giving an account of an action which happened at Guilford court-houſe the day before. I was then perſuaded, that notwithſtanding we were obliged to give up the ground, we had reaped the advantage of the action. Circumſtances ſince confirm me in opinion that the enemy were too much galled to improve their ſucceſs. We lay at the iron works three days, preparing ourſelves for another action, and expecting the enemy to advance; but of a ſudden they took their departure, leaving behind them evident marks of diſtreſs. All our wounded at Guilford, which had fallen into their hands, and ſeventy of their own, too bad to move, were left at New Garden. Moſt of their officers ſuffered. Lord Cornwallis had his horſe killed under him: Colonel Stewart of the guards was killed, and General O'Hara and Colonels Tarleton and Webſter wounded. Only three field officers eſcaped, if reports, which ſeem to be authentic, can be relied on.

"Our army are in good ſpirits, notwithſtanding our ſufferings, and are advancing towards the enemy, who are retreating to Croſs Creek.

"In South-Carolina Generals Sumpter and Marion have gained ſeveral little advantages. In one the enemy loſt ſixty men, who had under their care a large quantity of ſtores, which were taken; but by an unfortunate miſtake were afterwards re-taken."

Publiſhed by Order,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS,

FINDING an injurious report ſpread through the city, that I framed the bill for reducing again to ſlavery, the Negroes who are become freemen, from the neglect of their late owners to regiſter them, as directed by the act for the gradual abolition of ſlavery, I take the opportunity of your Gazette, extenſive as it is in circulation, to declare that this report is a vile ſlander. Although my ſtation more eſpecially requires me to aſſiſt the Members of the General Aſſembly, when called upon, yet this duty muſt have limits. How, indeed, could I, conſiſtently, draught a bill in the terms of the ſupplement on this ſubject, printed laſt week for public conſideration! a bill, which contradicts my notions of legal obligation; which propoſes, by a law after the fact, to inflict penalties, next to capital, on thoſe who have not offended, and to condemn the wretched culprits, without hearing them.

Whilſt I take this method to contradict the charge, I refer thoſe who may ſtill doubt to Meſſieurs Hogg and Harris, two of the worthy Repreſentatives for Cumberland county, for further ſatisfaction. I am,

Gentlemen, your very obedient ſervant,
GEORGE BRYAN.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1781.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, April 5*th*, 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-third day of December laſt, the Supreme Executive Council are impowered and required, from and after the firſt day of February laſt, to publiſh in the ſeveral Engliſh and German News-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week in every month, the Rate of Exchange between Specie and Continental Money, which exchange ſo publiſhed in each month, the ſaid Act declares, ſhall be the Exchange between the ſaid Continental Money and the State Money, thereby made Legal Tender.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Rate of Exchange be continued at Seventy-five for One, as by the reſolution of the fifth of March laſt. *Extract from the Minutes,*
TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

APRIL 9.

WHEREAS by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-third of December laſt, intitled "An Act to "compleat the quota of the fœderal army aſſigned to this "State," certain duties were enjoined upon the Commiſſioners of the city and ſeveral counties. and on the neglect or refuſal thereof (except in caſe of ſickneſs or removal) ſuch Commiſſioner ſhould be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in any ſum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds. AND WHEREAS there is reaſon to believe divers of the ſaid Commiſſioners have not rendered a punctual compliance with the ſaid law, inaſmuch as the ſaid quotas of recruits have not been provided as directed, nor have the monies to be levied on the delinquent claſſes, been paid into the reſpective County Treaſurers, as they ought to have been. This Board therefore conceiving it to be their indiſpenſible duty to inquire into, and remedy delinquencies, in points ſo eſſential to the welfare of the State:

Reſolved, That unleſs ſufficient cauſe be ſhewn to this Board by the delinquent Commiſſioners on the eaſt ſide of Suſquehanna by the firſt of May, and by thoſe on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna by the twelfth of May (the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, excepted, who are allowed to the firſt of June next) this Board will proceed to levy the penalty as by law directed, without reſpect to perſons. *Extract from the Minutes,*
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
New Windſor, Thurſday, December 28, 1780.

AT a General Court-martial, whereof Lieutenant Colonel Foreſt was Preſident, held by order of the Hon. Board of War in Philadelphia, December 6, 1780.

Mr. Thomas Dewees, Barrack-Maſter, was tried on the following charges, viz.

Firſt, For neglect of duty.

Secondly, For a partial diſtribution of wood.

Thirdly, For undertaking an office he was not qualified to hold, having never taken the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, or to any particular State.

Fourthly, For not taking the oath of office, before he acted, according to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 15th of July laſt.

Fifthly, For ſelling public wood, to the prejudice of the ſervice.

The Court, after having maturely conſidered the evidence both for and againſt the priſoner, do acquit him of the firſt, ſecond and third charges; but find him guilty of the two laſt charges, and conſidering the extenſive and pernicious nature of the laſt charge, do ſentence him, under the reſolution of Congreſs of the 22d Auguſt, 1780, paſſed particularly for the puniſhment of delinquents in the Quarter-Maſter's, Commiſſary's and Clothier's department, to be caſhiered, and rendered incapable of holding any future office in the ſervice of the United States of America, and that his crime of ſelling public wood, and his ſentence be publiſhed three times in each of the Engliſh and German News-papers, in order to prevent in future the commiſſion of ſuch crimes, for fear of this, or the like infamy attending them.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief approves the ſentence, and orders it to take place.

NIC. GILMAN, jun. A. A. General.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the third day of the week, the 17th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling-houſe of Jacob Roat, deceaſed, in Third-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

FEATHER beds, bed-cloaths, bed-ſteads, tables, chairs, looking glaſſes, pictures, china, earthen and glaſs wares, an eight day clock and caſe, pots, kettles, tubs and ſundry other houſhold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. Attendance will be given by

PETER THOMSON, and
JOHN GRAFF, } Executors.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtates of JACOB ROAT and CHRISTIAN ROAT, late of the ſaid city, potters, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts; and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtates, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to PETER THOMSON and JOHN GRAFF, Executors. ¶

Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, April 8.

STOLEN laſt night,

Out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near Morris-Town,

A LIKELY BLACK MARE,

about 8 years old, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, no mark, round made, ſhort thin mane, and dock'd ſhort, ſhod before, and in good order; alſo a CURB BRIDLE, with five or ſix links of chain between the bitts and reins. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT HARD DOLLARS REWARD, or for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§ WILLIAM MATLACK.

BABRAHAM,

WILL Cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſciber, the Sign of the Red Lion, New-Caſtle county, at *Ten Silver Dollars*, or *Ten Buſhels* of good *Wheat* each *Mare* the ſeaſon, and *Five Shillings*, or *Fifty Dollars* to the *Groom*. The wheat to be paid the 20th of September next, but if caſh, before the mares are taken away.

BABRAHAM is a fine bay, full fifteen hands high, nine years old, ſtrong and handſome, got by the noted horſe Juniper, who was got by Old Babraham, ſon of Lord Godolphin's Arabian; his dam, which won the four year old plate at Burford, from the famous Guſtavus and ſeven others, at four heats, was got by Stamford Turk, his grandam by a ſon of Fox, which was own brother to the famous gelding called Conqueror; his great grandam by the Flying Childers; his great, great grandam, which was alſo the dam of the noted horſes Old Crab, Blacklegs, Snip, &c. by Baſto; his great, great, great grandam, which was alſo the dam of Old Partner, and own ſiſter to Mixbury, by the Curwin bay Barb; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Curwin Spot; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the White-legged Lowther Barb; his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam was the Vintner mare; Juniper, after winning 14 plates in different parts of England, from the firſt horſes in the kingdom, in the four following years, 1757, 58, 59 and 60, which may be ſeen in Heber, ſtarted for the Jockey Club plate on the firſt of May, 1760, and won it, beating Mr. Panton's horſe Feather, and Lord Rockingham's Remus, ſince imported by Col. John Syme, into Virginia, and ſold by him for 1000l. of that currency.

BABRAHAM'S dam by Selim; grandam by Pacolet; great grandam by Old Spark; great, great grandam was Queen Mab; and great, great, great grandam was Miſs Caldwell. WILLIAM CARSON.

The Noted HORSE

ROCHESTER,

FORMERLY the property of Mr. John Patterſon, of Maryland, will cover this ſeaſon, at Mr. John Miller's, near Straſburgh village, Lancaſter county, at Five Pounds the ſeaſon ſilver ſpecie; the money to be paid at the firſt covering of the mares.

ROCHESTER is a bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and one white foot, his legs, mane and tail black. He was got by old Figure, his dam Taſker's full bred mare Silverheels; ſhe was got by old Spark, and out of an Othello mare. He is as high a bred horſe as any on the continent, and for elegance there is none to excel him; his colts are allowed by good judges to exceed any that have been in the place where he has ſtood theſe three years paſt. Gentlemen who live at a diſtance, and chooſe to ſend their mares, may depend on having good paſture provided and proper care taken, by

¶ JOHN MILLER.

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomitting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be had at the ſtore of Benjamin Lockyer, late occupied by Jacob Barge, the corner of Fifth and Market-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders.

Since the importation of the Balſamick Powders into America, two perſons only have applied them, and from their ſalutary effect both owe their preſent exiſtence, one Rous, an officer; the other has left the following certificate.

"In January, 1781, I was ſeized with a bleeding at the noſe, which much alarmed me and my family, by its continuing inceſſantly for 48 hours; every method that could be deviſed by the Doctor who attended was uſed, but to no good effect, little hopes of life remaining. By the advice of a freind, Mr. Clamper, I procured a box of the Balſamick Powders; by applying a pinch, it inſtantly and effectually ſtopped the bleeding, and left me out of danger, I have no doubt but they are equally good in every caſe they are adverti ſed for; their value appears to me inеſtimable. This certificate you may make a publick uſe of, as it may be of benefit to mankind. Given under my hand, this 26th of February, 1781.

Witneſs JOHN HIRON, PHILIP LUTZ.

N. B. A lady's gold chaſe watch and chain, with a ſha, green undreſs caſe, and a large brilliant diamond ring, to be ſold, as above. ¶

JAMES REYNOLDS,

Carver and Gilder,

HAS removed from Front ſtreet to Third ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, directly oppoſite the houſe of Mr. John Wilcocks; where he continues to ſell looking glaſſes, pictures, &c. &c. alſo executes the various branches of carving and gilding, in the neweſt and genteeleſt taſte.

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, April 2, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CONRAD SKIMER, late of Vincent aforeſaid, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, in order to avoid trouble; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid.

¶ ISAAC SHUNK, Executor.

DESERTED on the 21ſt day of March, 1781, a certain ANDREW WALLES, born in Ireland, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fairiſh complexion, and dark hair; had on a lightiſh grey ſhort regimental coat, faced part down with red, woollen overalls, a ſilver broach in his ſhirt, and carried with him a ſmall bundle, tied up in a check handkerchief, containing ſome ruffled ſhirts, a pair of kerb bridle bits, &c. has plenty of money, as he had juſt received his bounty. Any perſon apprehending ſaid deſerter and ſecuring him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings ſpecie reward, paid by GEORGE WALL, Sub-Lieut. B. C.

N. B. Said Andrew Walles may attempt to paſs under colour of a diſcharge he has from ſome officer of the Continental troops, which he detained in his poſſeſſion, by falſly aſſerting he had left it with the Magiſtate who atteſted him to his inliſtment. ¶

ONE hundred dozen of graſs and cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES are now finiſhing for the enſuing harveſt, ſold by wholeſale and retail, warranted and unwarranted good, made by THOMAS GOUCHER, Scythe and Sickle-maker, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black-horſe, Philadelphia.

N. B. A quantity of weavers reeds for ſale, made by an excellent workman, fit for either town or country weavers. They are made of Jamaica cane. Enquire as above. ¶ 8 w.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE Convenient HOUSE,

With Seven Fire-places. The Premiſes may be ſeen, and the Price made known by the Owner, by applying to the Printers. ¶

An ORDINANCE, *relative to the Capture and Condemnation of* PRIZES.

THE United states in Congress assembled, taking into consideration the implacable war waged against them by the King of Great-Britain, and judging it inconsistent with their dignity, as a free and independant nation, any longer to continue indulgencies and exemptions to any of the subjects of their enemy, who is obstinately bent upon their destruction or subjugation, have thought it proper to ordain and order, and it is hereby *Ordained* and *Ordered*, That hence forward general Reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the King of Great-Britain; so that as well the fleets and ships of these United States, as also all other ships and vessels commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisal, or otherwise, by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the King or Crown of Great-Britain, or to his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories or possessions of the aforesaid King of Great-Britain, and bring them to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty that now are or hereafter may be established in any of these United States, by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled: And the said courts of admiralty are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals, of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the King of Great-Britain, or to his subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions, or possessions of the aforesaid King of Great-Britain.

And that the board of admiralty or secretary of marine forthwith prepare, and lay before the United States in Congress assembled, a draught of instructions for such ships or vessels as shall be commissionated for the purposes above-mentioned.

And it is hereby farther *Ordained*, That the destruction of papers, or the possession of double papers, by any captured vessel, shall be deemed and taken as just cause for the condemnation of such captured vessel; and that when any prize, having been taken and possessed by the enemy twenty-four hours, shall be re-taken from them, the whole of such re-captured prize shall be condemned for the use of the re-captors; but in cases where the prize shall have continued in the possession of the enemy less than twenty-four hours, it shall be restored to the original owner or owners, except one third part of the true value thereof, which shall be allowed as salvage to the re-captors.

And it is hereby farther *Ordained*, That the citizens and inhabitants of these United States be, and they hereby are strictly enjoined and required, to abstain from all intercourse, correspondence or dealings whatsoever, with the subjects of the said King of Great-Britain, while at open war with these United States, as they will answer the same at their peril: And the Executives of the several States are hereby called upon to take the most vigilant and effectual measures for detecting and suppressing such intercourse, correspondence or dealings, and bringing the authors thereof, or those concerned therein, to condign punishment.

And, in order the more effectually to remove every colourable pretence for continuing such intercourse, it is hereby *Ordained*, That, from and after the first day of November next, no benefit shall be claimed from, nor countenance or regard paid to, any letters of passport or safe conduct, heretofore granted by the Congress of the United States, to any of the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or to any person or persons whatever, for the removal of their property or effects from places within the dominions or possessions of the said King of Great-Britain.

Provided always, That this ordinance shall not extend to authorise the capture or condemnation of any vessel belonging to any inhabitant of Bermudas, which, being loaded with salt only, may arrive in any of these United States on or before the first day of May next.

And it is hereby *Ordained*, That all former acts or resolutions of Congress, contrary to the tenor, true intent and meaning of this Ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed.

DONE, by the United States in Congress assembled, the Twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord 1781, *and in the fifth year of our Independence,*

SAMUEL HUNTINGDON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Chamber Maid or Child's Maid,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To be LETT, for a term of years,

Or on a perpetual Ground Rent,

ONE Moiety of 43 acres of LAND, in Germantown on the main street, adjoining lands of John Bringhurst and Dr. Warner. One Moiety of 100 acres of LAND, in Whitpaine township, adjoining lands of James Morris and John Roberts. For terms apply at the University, to † ARCHIBALD GAMBLE.

ALL persons having any accompts unsettled, or any ways indebted to the estate of Captain SAMUEL HOLLINSHEAD, deceased, are desired to call on the subscribers to settle and pay the same; and those who have any demands are likewise desired to bring them in, that they may be settled and paid.

CATHARINE HOLLINSHEAD, Administratrix.
WILLIAM BALL, Administrator. †

CAME to the premises of DANIEL MAHONEY, in Eastown township, Chester county, A BRINDLE COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of in a short time. ¶

March 6, 1781.

The famous young Horse

SAMPSON,

Rising five years old this grass,

WILL COVER at the stables of the subscriber, living at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, at the low rate of ONE GUINEA and a CROWN, or the value of it in Grain.

Sampson is a beautiful bay, has a star and snip, his near hind foot white, 16 hands high, and moves gay and easy, full blooded, and is out of that elegant horse Sampson, and a high bred mare, both imported from Great Britain by John Penn, Esquire. All those that please to send their mares may depend on punctual care, by their humble servant, ¶ PETER MATHER.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1781.

GODOLPHIN,

A FULL sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America: he stands at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, from the first of April to the first of June, and the remainder of the season at Trovos, in Bucks county, to cover Mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the season.

Godolphin was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal; Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian: Jenny Dismal was got by Old Dismal, who won a sweep stake of 1000 guineas and five King's plates, without ever being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Col. Lloyd's, a match for 400 guineas, at Leed's-Town. He since received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the mares are taken away. J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence specie per week.

JOHN SPARHAWK,

In Second-street, five doors below the Friends Meeting,

Has for SALE,

A FEW late London Magazines, Boyer's French Dictionary, Family and Pocket Bibles, Cook's Voyage toward the South Pole and round the World, in 1772, 73, 74 and 75, Chesterfield's Letters, or the Man of the World, Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols. the Remembrancer, or Impartial Repository of public events between Great-Britain and America, beginning with Hostilities in 1775, and continuing to 1777 inclusive, with prior Documents from 1764 to 1775, and a general assortment of Books.

A great variety of Paper Hangings, the best large Writing Papers, the best Sealing Wax and Office Wafers, Blank-Books, Quadrants, Surveying Instruments, Tea Urns.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, viz,

Camphor, Opium, Salt-Petre, Haerlem Oil, Balsam of Honey, Keyser's Pills, Anderson's Pills, Female Pills, Jesuit's Drops, Cripple Curing Oil, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsam, American Balsam, &c. &c. ¶

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE subscriber, a native of Paris, who has resided in Philadelphia above twelve years, is willing, on moderate terms, to undertake the instructing of a few pupils, either ladies or gentlemen, at their own houses, in the principles of that useful, elegant, and almost universal language the French. A line directed to him, at Bell's book store, next to St. Paul's-Church, will be respectfully attended to. JAMES ROBINS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, in October last, EIGHT STRAY SHEEP, of different marks. Whoever owns the sheep, is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

April 3. ¶ JAMES BENSON.

To be LETT, or SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on Penny-Pack creek, 11 miles from the city, near the Bristol road, one mile and a quarter from the river Delaware, containing 105 acres, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, including 7 or 8 acres of good meadow, and many more may be easily made, as it lies very convenient to be watered, and 40 acres of good wood land, mostly white oak, chesnut and hickory, with sufficient buildings for a tenant: One or more mills may be erected on it, as there is always sufficient water in the creek.

Also a LOT or piece of LAND, on Mount Airy, near Mr. Allen's house, Germantown, containing about 20 acres, including about 3 acres of wood land, most of it under good fence of post and rails, except the front, which is a stone wall, with a good garden, young orchard, with some other useful conveniences; a house stands on it entirely out of repair. For terms apply to Messrs. GEORGE MEADE and Co. or JOHN O'CONNOR, in Philadelphia.

March 29, 1781 ¶

The Lancaster Stage,

Established by

WEAVER and SHAFFER,

WILL set out from Adam Weaver's, at the sign of the Black-Horse, in Donnegall-street, in Lancaster, on Monday, the 16th day of April, and come in to Philadelphia on Tuesday; set out again from the sign of the King of Prussia, in Market-street, Philadelphia, on Friday, and return to Lancaster on Saturday. Mr. Shaffer will drive himself, and every attention be paid to the ease and conveniency of the Passengers.

N. B. Mr. Shaffer will supply any person with the English and German News-papers. ¶

Philadelphia, March 16, 1781.

PARCHMENT,

MADE and SOLD, by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-street, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; Where CONVEYANCERS, STATIONERS, STORE-KEEPERS or others, may be supplied in large or small quantities.

N. B. Said WOOD sells WOOL in large or small quantities. † 6 w.

WHEREAS the subscriber, by his Petition, bearing date the 5th of November, 1780, to the honorable Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, setting forth, that his Wife MARY had eloped from his bed and board, without any reasonable cause, and lived in a state of separation for about the space of eight years, and afterwards undertook to intermarry and cohabit with another man, by whom she hath had one or more children; and praying that upon due notice he may be permitted to bring in a bill to the honorable House of Assembly, to dissolve the marriage heretofore had between the said petitioner and the said Mary; whereupon the honorable House of Assembly took the same into consideration, and permitted the petitioner to bring in a bill, giving two months public notice in the Gazette; in obedience to which order the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons who may have any objections against the passing of such a law as prayed for, to make them known to the Assembly or some member of it within the time last above-mentioned.

¶ JACOB BILLMEYER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

On SATURDAY,

The 14th of April next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, situate on the river Lehigh (a Branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem; the soil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewise a BRICK HOUSE, in Second-street, two doors from the corner of Chesnut-street, 15 feet in front, and 20 feet in depth, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, or DANIEL BENEZET, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the south side of Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, containing in breadth 42 feet 8 inches, and extends back one hundred and sixty feet to a twenty foot alley leading into Eighth street. There is on the lot, a brick tenement, two stories high, which stands at a proper distance from the street, for the convenience of erecting a commodious house in the front. Apply to

¶ JOSHUA HOWELL, in Front street.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negroe GIRL, 13 Years of Age, well grown, and bred to all Sorts of Country Business. For Terms, apply to Mr. ALLEN CUNINGHAM, at the Cross Roads, New-London. ¶

March 8, 1781.

New-London township, Chester county, March 15, 1781.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Robert Correy, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those indebted, to make payment in three months from the date hereof.

DAVID MACKEY, }
¶ ROBERT CORREY, } Executors.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 180 acres; pleasantly situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, convenient to several houses for worship, and near several mills: About 17 miles from the city. There are on the premises, a stone dwelling house and kitchen, barn, stables, &c. a stone spring-house, a young orchard of upwards of 120 apple-trees, garden, &c. a proper quantity of wood land and meadow. For a more particular description and price, apply to ISRAEL HALLOWELL,

‡ at his store, in Second street.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held for the State of New-Jersey, at the Court-House, in the town of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, on Thursday, the 12th day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged and set forth in the bill of Col. JOSEPH ELLIS (who as well, &c) against a certain sloop or vessel called the

HANNAH,

Lately commanded by Abraham Davis, and said to be taken on her voyage to New-York, loaded with pine boards, shingles, tar and bar-iron, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe aforesaid: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By Order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, March 5, 1781. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

TWO GOOD PHÆTONS;

and an exceeding sweet toned

English HARPSICHORD.

Enquire of the Printers. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.